cuiars from agents in this city, or knowledge of any fraudulent transactions on their part, should send him full information, to the end that each case may be put in shape by special agents for legal prose mape by special agents for legal prosecution,
Mr. Corkhill says he has looked into complaints of these
dishonest practices and has become satisfied that the
grand jury should give them a thorough investigation.
He has been assured of the carnest co-operation of the
Department of Justice. The devices employed by dishonest agents are as numerous as the skill of dishonest
men can contrive.

honest agents are as numerous as the skill of dishonest men can contrive.

"Some of the cases before me," says Mr. Corkhill, "are heartrending in their details. Maimed and decrepted soldiers, and the poor widows and helpless orphans of soldiers, pay their pittance of \$1, \$2, \$4 or \$16, to agents who must know their claims are worthless and can never be paid, and these agents merely file a formal application to enable them to collect money from their deluded clients. If the present law is inadequate to prevent such transactions, Congress should provide an efficient remedy."

Mr. Corkhill asks to have detailed by the Commissioner of Pensions an examiner with authority to investigate all claims in connection with which charges are made against attorneys and to examine specially such cases as Mr. Corkhill may wish to present to the Grand Jury.

#### EXAMINATION OF PENSION CLAIMS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 23.-The reorganization of the force of special examiners of pension claims will be completed this month, and Commissioner Dudley expects good results to follow. The special examiners are about 250 in number, and their duties are thoroughly to investigate all doubtful or suspected claims, as well as those in which the circumstances render it difficult to get at their merits. Heretofore the work of the special examiners has been directed from Washington. The results were not in all respects satisfactory and an organization is now to be established analogous to that of the Post Office or the Internal Revenue service.

The country will be divided into divisions, in each of which there will be a supervising special examiner, selected because of his knowledge of the pension business. To him will be sent all cases in his division which require a special investigation, and to him the reports of the special examiners in his division will be sent for in-spection. Thus far four-feen divisions have been estab-lished and three more will be organized within the next four week.

lished and three mere will be organized within the next four weeks.

The division headquarters then will be New-York, Syracuse, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Colambus, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Springfield, Ili., and Knoxville, Tenn. The special agents' service is in charge of Colonel E. J. Rathbone, whose office is in Washington, but who spends the greater part of his time in the field. He possesses special qualitications for the duty, and has the confidence of Commissioner Pudley.

#### THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Washington, Oct. 23. - The following changes have been ordered in the Quartermaster's Departof the Army: Colonel Alexander J. Perry, relieved from duty in Washington and or-dered to report to Major-General Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, for duty as Chief-Quartermaster; Colonel J. D.Bingham, relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and ordered to San Francisco; Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, relieved from duty in New-York and ordered to duty in the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington;
Major James Gillis, relieved from duty at Fort Monroe
and ordered to the Department of the Missouri.
The President to-day appointed First-Lieutenant George
E. Pond, 8th Cavairy, to be Captain and Assistant-Quarter-

master in the Army. Lieutenant Pond is a native of Con-necticut and served as a volunteer during the late war and subsequently went to the Military Academy, where he graduated in 1882.

The Secretary of War has directed that in designating the commands of the division commanders the word military" be omitted from the caption of all orders and

"military" be omitted from the caption of all orders and in all official correspondence.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain John W. Bean, 15th Infantry, September 3, has been further extended twenty days, and that granted First Lieutenant Jesse C. Chance, 13th Infantry, September 15, extended seven days. Leave of absence for six months, with permission to leave the Military Division of the Pucific, has been granted Captain Charles G. Gordon, 6th Cavalry, Leave of absence for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months has been granted Captain James H. Gazeby, 3d Infantry, February 23, has been extended six months, and the leave of absence granted Captain James H. Gazeby, 3d Infantry, February 23, has been extended six months, and the leave of absence granted Second Lieutenaut William N. Hughes, 13th Infantry, October 12, extended two months; leave of absence until further orders, with permission to leave the Military Division of the Missouri, has been granted Captain Charles E. Morse, 16th Infantry.

#### POSTMASTERS RESIGNED.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The resignations of the postmasters named have been received at the Post Office Department, R. E. Fiske, of Halana, Man Office Department. R. E. Piske, of Helena, Mon., Editor of The Montana Hevald., G. W. Curtis, of Urbana, III., who will be succeeded by Francis M. Wright; succeeded by J. M. Hollywoods Mary J. Skirt, of Kent. Ohio, who will be succeeded by Charles H. Barber; E. W. Nye, of Laramie City, Wyo., of the Bomerang; and S. W. C. Stubbs, of Sterling, Kan., who will be succeeded by C. D. Ulmer.

# DUTY ON GRANULATED RICE.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The question of duty on granulated rice has again been raised in the Treasury Department by a petition filed by Charles E. Miller, of New York, counsel for American planters. He asks that the duty to be charged on granulated rice and all forms of broken rice shall be the same as that imposed by law on whole rice. No further decision in the case will probably be made until the importers shall have been given full opportunity to be heard.

# NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Oct. 23.—A change has been made in the membership of the Naval Advisory Board. Lieutenant Edward W. Very, who was one of the original members, has been detached from duty on the board, and Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Barber has been detailed as a member in his place. Lieujenant Very will be assigned to other duty. Lieutenant Albert Mertz has been ordered to appear

before the retiring board.

Leave of absence has been granted to Passed Assistant
Engineer Henry Herwig for six months.

Captain John H. Russell, U. S. N., has been promoted
to be a commodore, and Commander F. V. McNair to be a
captain.

# WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1893.

A CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for copper work in the Custom House at Kansas City, Mo., was to-day awarded to the Ansonia Brass and Copper Works of New-

Some of the President's Visitors.-Among the President's visitors to-day were the Rev. Dr. Talmage and wife, Senator McMillan, ex-Senator Mitchell, Judge David Wells, General Baird, U. S. A. James M. Price, of Phila delphia, and Jonathan K. Taylor, of Virginia.

A TREASURY REGISTER TO BE ISSUED.—The appointment division of the Treasury Department will in a few days issue a new register containing a list of persons em-ployed in the Department and its various branches, in-clading the Customs Service, Internal Revenue, etc. The last volume was issued in 1879.

A MEETING OF THE CABINET .- The Cabinet meeting today was short and unimportant. All the members were present except Secretary Felger, who is out of the city. The Secretaries of War and Navy had an informat conference in regard to the Proteus-Greely relief expedition, but came to no conclusion as to the best course to pursue to the matter.

POSTMASTER MANLEY'S CASE. - In the case of Postmaster Manley, of Augusta, Me., who has been charged with il-legally helding a State office while acting as postmaster, a reference to the Executive order alleged to have been violated shows that the office alleged to be held by Post-master Manley, trustee of the State Insane Asylum, is specially excepted from the scope of the order.

PENSION ATTORNEYS SUSPENDED.—The Secretary of the Interior has ordered the suspension of the following named Pension Attorneys: J. R. Cillery, of Rockland, Me.; Francis Register and William H. Druen, of Philadelphia; Milo B. Stevens & Co., of Cleveland, Washington, Detroit and Chicago; William H. Wills & Co., of Washington, and James H. Russell & Co., of Trenton, N. J.

SENT TO RELIEVE AMERICAN SAILORS .- Secretary Chand ler to-day cabled Admiral Crosby, commanding the Asiatic station, to proceed at once to the vicinity of Agineous Island, near Formosa, and recover, if possible, the three American saliors belonging to the merchant vessel Spartan. It is thought at the Navy Department that the Essex is already on the way to the relief of the

### SHARP ADVANCE IN MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

'The activity and excitement at the Stock Exchange are subsiding gradually, but the strength of the market is growing. The Northern Pacific shares, which have attracted so much attention lately, were less comspicuous yesterday. The sensation of the day was the sharp advance in Michigan Central stock, which closed 814 per cent higher than on Monday. There was no ion of a " corner " in the stock, although it is known that for some time Vanderbilt brokers have slyly encouraged "short" sales by making the stock case encouraged "short" sales by making the stock easily accessible to the "bears." Opening quietly at 80% the price advanced almost without interruption to 88% and the last sale was made at a concession of only ½ from the highest point. The general advance, which was made without unusual excitement, ranged from 2 to 3 per cent and the closing prices, almost without exception, were the highest for the day. The only rumor that gained any attention in Wall Street was couly disproved. It is said to have originated in dispatches from Chicago. Jay Gould said that the "bears" were hard pushed when they attenued to depress prices by circulating stories about the firm of W. E. Conner & Co.

# CHESTER DRIVING PARK RACES.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23 .- This was the first day of the fall trotting meeting at the Chester Driving Park.
Wilkes Boy won the first race, and Joe Bunker the second.
The best time in the first race was 2:304, and in the

# THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

BISHOP RILEY'S METHODS DISCUSSED. REPORT REQUESTING THE BISHOP TO RESIGN CONSIDERED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 .- The House of Deputies continued its session this morning. Mr. Littell, of Delaware, from the committee, submitted a list of trustees of the General Theological Seminary to serve ntil October, 1884. The report was adopted. The Rev. Dr. Abererombie, of Northern New-Jersey, from the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members, read memorials of Enrich R. Mudge, of Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, New-York; Josiah King, of Pittsburg, and the Rev. William Shelton, for over half a century rector of a church at Buffalo. The report was

adopted. Report No. 5, of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, relative to alterations in the Book of Common Prayer, was then taken up. The committee reported adversely to the tentative use of any portion of the book. The report was adopted and the committee discharged. The report from the same committee, concurring with the House of Bishops in substituting the words "House of Deputies" for "convention," in certain places in Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution, was adopted.

The order of the day was next taken up-viz., report No. 20 of the Committee on Canons, relating to the report of the Special Committee on the Sewanee Conference in regard to the work among the colored people in the South The report contained resolutions recommending that the Board of M inagers of the Missionary Society be requested to appropriate as large an amount as possible to the missions of the Church among colored people. No deci-

sion was renched.

A message received from the House of Bishops stated that they had receded from their former action, and had agreed to concur with the House of Deputies relative to he division of the diocese of North Carolina.

The two houses met in the afternoon as the Board of Missions, Bishop Lee in the chair. James M. Brown was re-elected treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. Bishop Doane, of Albany, presented the re-port of the Mexican Commission, which stated that during 1891 increased dissatisfaction was felt as to the conduct of affairs in Mexico. In October, 1882, the Con mission expressed to Bishop Riley in strong terms their opinion that the Church should not be called on to support the Church in Mexico until all the terms of the covenant had been met, and his presence was requested in New-York. A communication was subsequently sent to Bishop Riley by Bishop Lee, in which he stated that it appeared to the Commission that there had been an apent want of open dealing with regard to the Liturgy, and that actually its completion was being hindered. There had been also an apparent misappropriation of funds, and several congregations in Mexico have never

There had been also an apparent misappropriation of finds, and several congregations in Mexico have never received an epissopal visitation. No answer was received to this communication. A telegram was subsequently sent requesting the presence of Bishop Riley in this city on October 18. An answer was received that Bishop Riley could not leave his work on such short notice. At a meeting of the Mexican Commission it was concluded that the work could not be carried on under Bishop Riley, and on October 19 he was requested to resign the work. An answer has since been received which seemed to imply that Bishop Riley had resigned. The report stated that the mission had for years been supported in a great measure from the Bishop's own funds. There was no question with the Commission as to the duty of continuing the reform movement in Mexico, but the Commission was not prepared to state what the method should be.

A communication from the Honse of Bishops was read, stating that they had approved the action of the Commission in requesting the resignation of the Bishop of the Valley of Mexico, and also recommending that mission work in Mexico be carried on.

The Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Missouri, said statements had been made that a covenant had been entered into with the Church of Jesus in Mexico. It was important to know with whom that covenant had been made, The General Convention was the only body that could authorize such a covenant. Those things towed that such covenants could not be safely made. The Mexican Commission," he said, "having the unanimous approbation of the House of Bishops has requested the Bishop of the Valley of Mexico to resign his commission. Now, in whose hands is it to be placed? Bishop Riley is not within the jurisdiction of this Church. He is the head of a synod of his own church. If he resigns, what then it we will have addiff in the world another detached Bishop responsible to no Church on earth and hable to establish schimate and feeble parishes should not be established as an independent branch

blished."
Bishop Dozne, of Albany, stated that the Mexican
numission at that time believed that it was setting in
priect conformity with the requirements of the constitu-

Mr. Whittle, of Georgia, took for granted that Bishop Riley had been duly and legally consecrated. "How car we ask him to resign t"he asked. "He has nothing to do with das. We cannot undertake to carry on the work in

with us. We cannot undertake to carry on the work independent of the diocessa of that church."

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, repreaching the Bourd, said that the managers
would be unwilling to set, as they were in no condition to
act in the matter. They had phichted their fails to suact in the matter. They had phichted their fails to suact in the matter. They had phichted their fails to suact in the matter. They had phichted their fails to suact in the matter. They had phichted their fails to suact in the matter. They had phichted their fails to suact in the matter. The said the fail to surve charge of
it, and would not know what to do with it if they had it.
[Langhter.] He moved the appointment of two bisnops,
two presbyters and two lay men, to consider what changes
are necessary to be made in the missionary canons to
enable the board to make appropriations to certain mission stations in foreign lands.

After much further discussion Mr. Van Antwerp, of
Iowa, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which
was agreed to.

The House of Dengties then went into secret session on

lows, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was agreed to.

The House of Deputies then went into secret session on the nonduation of the Rev. W. D. Walker as Bishop of North Dakota. The Committee on the Consecration of Bishops reported favorably. The House voted unanimously to elect him.

The House of Bishops met this morning. The resignation of Bishop Potter, as secretary of the House, was accepted and the Rev. Dr. William Tatlock was elected to fill the position. The House went into council now when the council rose a resolution was unanimously adopted approving the action of the Mexican Commission. The House is the evening session was into committee of the Walcon on the report of the joint committee on the revision of the prayer-book and finished the Holy Communion office.

# LEON ABBETT'S FALSE CLAIM.

POSING AS THE DISINTERESTED PETEND OF THE

#### WORKINGMEN. . [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, ]

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Leon Abbett, and all the Abbett speakers and organs, since the present Gubernatorial campaign began, have been laying great stress upon the alleged fact that when the Central Railroad of New-Jersey went into bankruptcy, the employes were unable to get their arrears of wages until after the bondholders had been paid; that Leon Abbett introduced and fought through the Legislature, of which he was then a member. a inw compelling the receiver to pay the men first; and that Abbett, as counsel for the workingmen, went before the Chancellor and obtained the order directing such pay ment; "all of which" Abbett repeats in every speech, "I did without charging the workingmen a single cent!"

The creaton Times to-day finds that the bill in question

was passed by the Legislature in three days, under suspension of the rules and without objection from any member. It further shows why Abbett could afford not to "charge the men a cent," from a letter from President Henry S. Littie, of the Central Raliroad of New-Jersey. Mr. Little reviews the facts in the case of New-Jersey. Mr. Little reviews the facts in the case and concludes as follows: "So that it appears the receiver, bondholders and stockholders united in their efforts to relieve the men as quickly as the law and the circumstances of the company would permit, and that there was no 'forcing' about it. It is inexuasable to heap opithets upon the bondholders who expedited the proceedings in every possible way. The legal proceedings conducted in the Court of Chancery consisted of a short petition, made by Murtaugh, a rule to show eather and an order to pay, in all fitty-one rollos. Abbett was twice before the Chancellor. For these professional services he asked and received from the receiver \$500, as I am told by the officers of the company, and I find a vancher for it in his handwriting. He did not collect a cent of the money. It was paid directly by the receiver to the men. Mr. Abbett was not employed by the men. He was employed by the receiver and paid by him. He could not lawfully be employed by both, and certainly ought not to be past by people who had not asked his services, but by the receiver who had and nasked his services, but by the receiver who had I anould be false to my trust if I did not assert the just claim of the Central Kalirosd Company to have voluntarily paid in full the wages of every man who had ever worked upon the road."

# DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS UNITING

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23 .- In accordance with the arrangements made by the Conference Committees, the two factions of the Democratic State Committee met at 6 p. m. to-day, the Fitzpatrick branch having agreed to a reorganization on the majority basis. When the Fitzpatrick delegates entered they were loudly cheered. Mr. Fitzpatrick seconded the nomination of James B. Eustis for chairman, and he was elected, receiving forty-seven votes, there being no other candidate.

#### ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Oct. 23 .- The Republicans of the IId Albany District met at Knowersville to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly. The

highest, Henry Sanford. The other candidates were Charles P. Easton, John B. Slingerland and Robert Gear. NYACK, Oct. 23.—The Republicans of Rockland County to-day nominated Alonzo Bedeil, of Haverstraw, for mem-ber of the Assembly.

GLENS FALLS, Oct. 23.—The Warren County Democratic Convention at Warrensburg to-day manimously nominated S. D. Kendrick, of Glen Falls, for the Assembly.

### NOMINATIONS TO THE STATE SENATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] KINGSTON, Oct. 23 .- James H. Crandall, a re-KINGSTON, UCL. 23.—James H. Crandall, a retired merchant, of Cobleskill, Schoharle County, was nominated for Senator by the Republicans of the XIVth District here to-day.

ALBANT, Oct. 23.—The Democrats of the Rensselaer-

Washington Senatorial District, the XVIth, who met at Troy two weeks ago and adjourned to search for a candidate for Senator, met at Fort Edward to-day, and nomi-nated Robert Hamilton, of Greenwich, Washington County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 23.—The Republicans of the XVth Senatorial District to-day nominated Lewis F. Payne, of Columbia County, for Senator. JAMAICA, Oct. 23.—The 1st Senatorial District Demo-

cratic Convention to-day nominated Benjamin W. Newnurg, Oct. 23.—The Democrats of this district to-lay renominated James Mackin for the State Senate.

#### THE MAYORALTY CANVASS IN BROOKLYN. MR. LOW ATTENDING TO HIS DUTIES AS USUAL, BUT MAKING SPEECHES EVERY EVENING.

Mayor Low does not leave his post in the Brooklyn City Hall during business hours to engage in the campaign as preceding Mayors have done, but in all business hours he may be found at his post. In the evening, however, he is netively canvassing the city and speaking in the Democratic wards under the auspices of the Citizens' and the Republican campaign committees. The Mayor points proudly to his two years' of efficient, businesslike administration, and pledges bimself to carry out if realizing the residual the residual through the product of the residual through th out, if re-elected, the good work which he has begun for

In contrast with this the Democratic candidate, who oted for Mayor Low two years ago, can find noththe to talk about in his brief speeches, except that he will try to do as well for the city as his "illustrious predecessor." The way in which he closed his speech on Monday evening, by saying that, when he felt too good to accept a Mayoralty nomination he would conclude, "I'm but a stranger here, Heaven is my home," was regarded yesterday as supremely ridiculous. He announced no views of his own and his speech fell flat in his own ward, where at least 500 Democrats are to support Mayor Low. Hendrix, it was noted yesterday, set out on a personal canvass last week with two millionnaire business men, but this week he goes about it with ring politicians of the worst type, who are after the "spoils" all the time.

Mayor Low spoke last evening in the Eighth Ward. To-

morrow night he will address a mass meeting in the Rink, in Clermont-ave., where S. B. Dutcher, Button T. Beach, Demas Strong, Robert Payne and Corporal Tanner will also speak. The Mayor will speak at Woods's Hall, at South Ninth and Second sts., on the same evening; on Friday evening in Style's Hall, at Fulton-st, and Bedfordave., and at Bekford Hall, at Calyer and Eckford sts., on Saturday evening. Next week he will speak every evenng, one or more times. Democrats have arranged for a Low meeting in the Fourteenth Ward.

The Citizens' Committee has prepared a number of yal-nable documents for circulation, including Mayor Low's Masonic Hall speech of last week. The utterance of Mayor Low in accepting his renomination, when he declared his dherence to business principles, is put side by side with Hendrix's announcement of partisan principles, in his acceptance, and the significant question, on which the campaign turns, is put-" Shall Br ooklyn be governed for its own good or for a party's profit !"

An important Republican nomination to be made to-night is that of Senator in the Hid District, which is to-mgat is that of Schator II. the Hild District, which is largely Republican. The convention meets in the Music Hall. The contest has been a bitter one, both before and after the primaries, but the struggle is now narrowed down to two candidates—ex-sheriff Albert Doggett and John C. Perry. It is thought that the former will secure the nonjunction.

Assembly District nominations are to be made by Re-Assembly District nominations are to be made by Republicans to morrow night in Brooklyn. It is arrest that great care should be exercised in selecting as candidates men pledged to home rule, in order to support Mayor Low in his work for the city. Last year our districts were carried by Republicans and one or two more can be secured this year with proper candidates. The Democrats already named are all of the old stripe of ward politicians.

The registration in Brooklyn this year shows a gain of 1.832 over that of last year, of which 1.32) is in the sixteet Ward which Mayor Low carried in 1881, and mly 243 in those carried by ex-Mayor Howell. The total registration by wards this year is as follows:

Wards.	1999.	Wards,	1883.
First Second Tearth Forth First Sixth Seventh 1125/th Ninh Teath First F	1,612 8,645 2,861 5,471 5,554 6,432 2,075 5,508	Total	4,007 6,676 6,346 4,056 4,770 6,06, 6,166 1,705 8,640 (00,856

# THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS-DEMOCRATIC QUESTIONS UNFAVORABLY ANSWERED.

Senator Warner Miller, Controller Davenport, State Engineer Seymour, Secretary of State Carr, Mr. Fassett, the candidate for Senator in the Elmira district, and a number of other leading Republicans visited the Sixte Committee rooms yesterday. All reported that a good feeling prevailed in their respective districts, and that the prospects for earrying the State were excellent provided that anything like the usual Republican vote is polled in this city. The State Committee has a number of men employed in sending out documents, and is pushing a lively canvass. Because little has been said about its work an impres prevails in some of the rural districts that not much effort is being made to carry the State. This is a great mistake, as the committee is doing a great deal of hardwork. A merchant of St. Lawrence County writes to the committee as follows: "My business calls no about the county and I see a great many dependicans, and I have failed to find a single one who will not support the State Heidel. A number who voted for Cleveland last cent maye said to me funt they would vote the Republican what the year."

year have said to me that they would vote the Republican tasket this year."

The Democratic State Committee at Albany recently sent out a series of questions to its correspondents in the Carious counties of the State to ascretain whether or not the Republicans who voted for Cleveland last year will vote the Republicans who voted for Cleveland last year will vote the Republican ticket this year. The answers to these questions sent to the Democratic State Committee are said to have been uniformly uniavorable, the correspondents all stating that they know of no Republicans who would vote the Democratic ticket this year.

A letter received from Ellicativille yeaferday reported the situation there as follows: "In reply to yours of October I, will state that our town is all right—that is, as far as the Republicans are concerned. They are all in accord and we shall poll every Republicans, who will have to be brought to the polls."

The following circular has been sent out:

The corporation tax law passed by the Republican Leg-

The following circular has been sent out:
The corporation tax haw passed by the Republican Legislature of 1880, approved by a Republican Governor, and put in operation by Republican Controllers, the Hon. J. W. Wadaworth, and his successor, the Hon. Fra Pavenport, has blaced in the State Treasury, in four years, the sum of \$1,608,715.81, and thus saved that amount to the taxpayers of the State. Taxpayers should remember that a Democratic Legislature passed no laws in 1883 for their relief. The following figures for the four years are official:

Cas: Amount collected, 1880 (Eight months) \$141,127 03
Amount collected, 1881. 992,725 16
Amount collected, 1882. 1,530,634 27
Amount collected, 1883. 1,935,179 35

\$4,608,715 81

# THE SARATOGA'S ROUGH FOYAGE.

Captain McIntosh, who was given command of the steamship Saratoga, of Ward's Line, on the re-tirement of Commodore Sundberg, had a severe experience on his first voyage as commander in this line, but proved himself more than equal to the line, but proved himself more than equal to the emergency. From the hour the vessel sailed from Havana, on Thursday, until her arrival yesterday, she experienced unexceptional storms, particularly on Sunday, off Cape Hasteras. Here she encoun-tered most tempestuous weather, which caused the vessel to roll almost down to her scappers. Several of the passengers became nunceessarily alarmed for the vessel's safety, but the only damage done was the breaking of consideral crockery and glassware in the cabin.

# THE HEIMDAL AGAIN AFLOAT.

Ind Albany District met at Knowersville to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Assembly. The first ballot disclosed a contest between the regular, or Draper men, and the adherents of John F, Smyth, with a following for two or three indedendent candidates besides. Thirty-nine ballots were taken without result, and the convention adjourned to meet in this city on October 25. On the the last ballot Dr. Becker, a Draper man, led by a vote of 19 to 13 cast for the next

boken. A survey of the vessel and cargo will be made to-day to learn the amount of damage done by the fire. So far as a superficial examination could tell yesterday the vessel showed no damage from the fire.

from the fire.

The baggage of the passengers who boarded the vessel at Copenhagen was examined and found to be in as good order as when brought on board, but the baggage of the passengers who went on board at Christiansend was found to be more or less damaged. H. W. O. Edye, Mr. Lembeke, general passenger agent, and Mr. Mariager, the passenger agent of the Thingvalla Line, adjusted the claims and paid them in full at Castle Garden yesterday afternoon.

### INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

COMBINING TO FOSTER INVENTIVE TALENT AND PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS. The convention of inventors, which began a meet-

ing in Lyric Hall on Monday, continued its sessions vesterday. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, the name chosen being The American Patent Protective Association. The objects as stated in the constitution are as follows:

Patent Protective Association. The objects as stated in the constitution are as follows:

To foster inventive talent, stimulate inventive genfus, facilitate inquiry and diffuse information; to secure to inventors the rewards accorded to them by the patent laws and to protect them and their legal representatives in the full enjoyment of their legal representatives in the full enjoyment of their legal information and publication, and to promote the introduction of valuable discoveries or improvements in the arts; to establish and maintain for convenient use libraries of works or publications, scientific, mechanical or legal, relating to patents or inventions; to awaken in the community a due appreciation of the relations of invention to our national progress, counteract tendencies subversive of a just mational policy toward inventors, and to secure such legislation as may be requisite to afford adequate security to property in inventions; to adjust disputes between inventors and prevent unnecessary and costly litigations; to co-operate with inventors in foreign countries in effecting such changes by treaties or otherwise as shall remove in toreign laws the provisions which operate to the disadvantage of foreign inventors as well as to that of the inventors of this country.

A memorial to Congress was adopted calling at-

Inventors of this country.

A memorial to Congress was adopted calling attention to some of the unjust and ambiguous particulars of the Patent law—"unjust in that it punishes the patentee for securing his rights abroad by restricting them at home; and ambiguous particulars of the Patent law—"unjust in that it punishes the patentee for securing his rights abroad by restricting them at home; and ambiguous in that it is susceptible to and has received different constructions by the courts." Doubts were entertained as to the legality of appropriating the Patent Fund for any purpose other than that for which it was founded, and the inefficiency of the Patent Office was pointed out, and the following recommendations were unde:

That a special commission, including one or mere outside parties of experience, be appointed to revise the Patent Office, with abbreviations of all inventions, so arranged as to correspond with the classification in the office, so that each examiner may have everything relating to his class conveniently at hand; that foreign patents, or, at least, drawings of such, be duplicated and classified so as to afford a convenient reference; that the statute which limits the term of a home patent to that of the earliest expiring foreign one be repealed; that the fee for granting patents shall not greatly exceed the expense heurred; that the fault be free for granting patents shall not greatly exceed the expense heurred; that the Fatent Office be recognized as a separate department, independent of all others, and that it be allowed so much of the surplus Patent Fund as may be necessary to the proper permane of its duties; that the writing force be increased and such salaries as will sective official service be provided, and that the office of Commissioner be that of Caief Executive offices that the writing force be increased and such salaries as will sective official service be provided, and that the office of the Department; that there be established with anthority to order such Patent Office expendiar

After the adoption of the constitution and by-laws and the memorial to Congress, an election of officers was held, when the following persons were chosen: President, E. M. Marble, Commissioner of Patents at Washington; first vice-president, ex-Congressman A. J. Price, of Seranton, Pegn,; second vice-president, Mrs. M. A. Forbes, of New-York; secretary, F. W. Warner, of New-York, treasurer, P. H. McNamee, of New-York, The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was con-tinued, its chairman being I. M. Forbes. An ad-journed meeting will be head in two weeks.

# STRUCK ON THE HEAD WITH A BOTTLE.

tort—now was ne nurt? Martin Byrnes, an unmarried laborer, who was co-shiftless to provide himself with a home, was found dead yesterday merning on a bayloft in the stable at No. 142 Suffolk-st, and the police were put in possession of exidence that he had been murdered. It had been his custom to work only enough to provide himself with food, clothing and liquor. As he was believed to be honest and inoffensive he had been permitted to seep in the stable, where he occasionally performed some work. At a late hour on Saturday night Byrnes was led into the Eldridge Street Police Station by Michael Casley, a companion, who said that they had been attacked by two unknown men in Rivington-st. Byrnes was bleeding from a cut on the back of his head. There was a crowd in the station, and the men were asked to wait in the back room until an ambalance surgeon could be summoned. They did make a short time, but at length they departed without telling the sergeant on duty where they were going. Byrnes spent much of the time on Sunday and Monday in the liquor-store at No. 132 Rivington-st. He sat in a half stapor, complaining at intervals of a severe pain in his bead. Mrs. Lang the wife of the inquor-store at No. 132 Rivington-st. He sat in a half stapor, complaining at intervals of a severe pain in his bead. Mrs. Lang the wife of the inquor-store at No. 132 Rivington-st. He sat in a half stapor, complaining at intervals of a severe pain in his bead. Mrs. Lang the wife of the inquor-store at No. 132 Rivington-st. He sat in a half stapor, complaining at intervals of a severe pain in his bead, Mrs. Lang the wife of the inquor-dealer, advised him to go to a dispensary, and he went to the scale where he usually slept. It was believed that he died before stable at No. 142 Suffolk-st., and the police were dealer, advised him to go to a dispensary, and he went to the one in Essex-st. on Monday. By advice of the physician he poulticed his head on Monday evening and then went to the stable where he usually slept. It was believed that he died before midnight, as his body was quite cold yesterday

The police sought out Michael Casley and endeavored to get a description of the dead man's assailants. Casley said that they were young mental the could not describe them accurately. He and Byrnes were walking through Rivington-st. on Saterday night, Casley said, when they met and passed the young men without remark. Suddenly Byrnes was struck on the head by a bottle, filled with extent through by one of the strangers. Then with catsup, thrown by one of the strangers. Then the men struck both Casiev and Byrnes with their lists several times and ran away. The police thought that Casley's version of the assault was not correct, and that there had been an altereation in the street previous to the wounding of Byrnes. They were searching for the assailants without much hope of inding them. The bedy of Byrnes was removed to the undertaker's shop at No. 82 Allen-st., and a Coroner was asked to make an au-topsy to-day.

# MR. BEECHER ON DIVORCE LAWS.

THE SANCTITY OF THE FAMILY THE HOPE OF THE WORLD.

Henry Ward Beecher was asked by a TRIBUNE

eporter on Monday evening for his views upon the subject of divorce and the laws governing it. He pondered for a moment, and then said that he would vant to look into the subject somewhat and read up what Dr. Woolsey had written upon it, and give it careful consideration before replying at length. He careful consideration before replied as a causes for divorce thought that there were more causes for divorce than the Scriptural one of adultery. That was pro-vided as a protection for woman from mere caprice, in a time when a man had soveral wives, and if one displeased him in some trivial thing he could give

in a time when a man had several wives, and if one displeased him in some trivial thing he could give her a writing of divorcement.

"Yet divorces should not be facile," continued Mr. Beecher with increased carnestness. "The sanctity of the family is the hope of the world. It is better that two should suffer through life than that a too-casy door should be opened for those ied by passion or desiring license. The boys say on the train, 'Chicago, thirty minutes for divorce?' I heard that myself. In this State a man can go and commit adultery and with witnesses secure a divorce, and his wife will be free, and maybe wish hever to marry again. But divorce should be granted on other than the scriptural greened. A woman ought not to be obliged to live with a hog. Drunkenness ought to be a cause. So too if a man is notoriously corrupt in any way, or if he is convicted of a criminal offence, But the causes should be very few. Cructy should be one, but not mere failure to agree in temper. Laxity of divorce laws makes great evil."

"What do yon think of the diversity of laws in different States?" was asked.

"There should be a uniform United States law, if it were possible," Mr. Reccher replied. "There ought not to be one law in one State and another in another."

"Did you observe in your journey any social dif-

ought not be one law in one State in another."

"Did you observe in your journey any social difference arising from freedom of divorce ?"

"I did not at all. The matter never came up. I observed more of multiplicity of marriages in Utah than I did of divorces."

"Some one says that a man who has three or four wives divorced one after the other only drives his team tandem, while the Mormon elder has a four-in-hand," was suggested. Mr. Beecher laughed heartily, and nodded his head in assent, but made no comment. He said that after he had considered the subject more he would be glad to give his views in full. in fuil. TRAIN WRECKERS ON STATEN ISLAND, Another attempt has been made to wreck a

#### train on the Staten Island Railroad, The first attempt was made on Saturday, when the engineer of the Totter

ville train discovered two large rocks on the track while rounding the curve from Garretson's station and stopped his locomotive in time to avoid an accident. A trackman frustrated the second attempt. He found stones plied on the track at the same place and removed them before a train came along. Officers are watching for the would-be

### THE DINSMORE SUIT.

SHARP WORDS FROM A WITNESS.

HARD NAMES FOR F. B. GOWEN FROM W. L. SCOTT -W. B. DINSMORE'S TESTIMONY.

The end of a red silk handkerchief, peeping out of the outside pocket of ex-Senator Conkling's dark coat, and a little red ribbon tied in the top button-hole, were the only bits of bright color about him as he sat alongside a long table in Clarence A. Seward's law office at No. 31 Nassan-st. yesterday. United States Circuit Court Examiner S. D. Oliphant was hearing tos-timony in the suit of William B. Dinsmore, president of the Adams Express Company, to annul the lease of the New-Jersey Central Railroad to the Philadelphia and Reading. Opposite to Mr. Conkling, on the other side of the table, was Franklin B. Gowen, president of the Reading, with a smooth-shaven, florid face, while seated in a dition convenient for frequent whispered consultations and suggestions was ex-Congressman George M. Robeson, his rubicund face sharply contrasting with the paleness of Mr. Conkling's countenance. Three large book-cases stood with their ends pointing to the long table, and between the first two from the entrance to the room Mr. Seward's long white mustache and inevitable ci-gar could be seen next to the grayish beard and white url of Mr. Conkling. Half the time, however, Mr. Seward was pacing the room and endeavoring to blow his clouds of tobacco-smoke unobtrusively into obscure cornera.

The counsel for the plaintiff were Messrs. Conkling and Seward, and Wayne MacVeagh and Edward T. Green, of Philadelphia. The defendants were represented by Mr. Gowen, Mr. Robeson, Benjamin Williams, Barker Gunmere and George R. Knercher. Among the forty odd people who filled the room either as witnesses or specta-tors were Mr. Dinamore, William L. Soutt, of Erle, Penn.; A. J. Cassatt, James R. Keene, Charles J. Osborne, Senator Sewell, of New-Jersey; ex-Senator John Scott, of Pennsylvania; vice-president Frank Thomson. Pennayivania Railroad Company; E. C. Knight and Genoral Logan, of Philadelphia; John Hoey, Isatah C. Bah cook, treasurer of the Adams Express Company, and President Henry S. Little, of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Mr. MacVeagh took no part in the examination of witnesses, but sat near a window, an attentive Hatener.

#### TESTIMONY OF MR. DINSMORE.

After comparatively unimportant testimony by two Philadelphia lawyers, who were concerned in preparing some of the papers in the Dinshore suit, the plaintiff was sworn. The defendants are seeking to prove that the suit is a collusive one with the Pennsylvania Rallroad, as well as one inspired by speculative considerations and Mr. Gowen's line of examination was intended to bring this out, if possible. Mr. Dinsmore, as he sat in a low green arm-chair, his face bare of hair and a black tie encircling an old-fashioned standing collar, looked like a handsome Chamber of Commerce picture of fifty years ago that had stepped into life. He testified to purchasing 1,000 shares of Jersey Central stock on February 15, 1880, and 1,000 shares on March 6, 1882. Part of the stock had been lent by Mr. Babcock with the consent of the witness-1,500 shares, he thought.

"Why did you limit Mr. Babcock to 1,500 simrest " Mr. Gowen naked. Mr. Conkling, who had risen and walked to anothe part of the room, turned to the interboutor and asked:

part of the room, turned to the interlocutor and asked;

"Are you aware what the witness said?"

"I am not on the stand," replied Mr. Gowen.

"But I am on the stand," and Mr. Conkling, speaking deliberately and with one finger pointing at Mr. Cowen, to interpose against the counsel for the other side ingeniously endeavoring to put into the witness's mouth words that he never said."

"You have given us much eloquence in this case," Mr. Gowen, reforted, smilling; "perhaps you will kindly let us have your photograph to put in the stenographer's actes."

tes."
The counsel can have anything he demands from me
this controversy." was Mr. Conkling's response,
but it no form can be have my silence in any attempt
centously made to foist into the testimony what is not

to the stenographer.

"I have no recollection of making any limitation," re-plied the witness.

From this time on Mr. Conkling and Mr. Seward yield con this time on Mr. Conking and Mr. Seward vice cach other in interposing unmerous objections to Gowen's humiries as "irrelevant, immaterial and nature" to the examination on the final points of the Mr. Gowen then drew from the witness the fact he knew nothing of many of the allegations in his of complaint until it was brought to him by Mr. Seward with the him by Mr. Seward and the fact of adocument, all would rather have cut of my it than done so." The witness had consulted with me but Mr. Heey before he saw Mr. Seward about nuting the soilt.

the suit.

wen—Would you take 120 for your stock!

wene—Not at this time. I would not sell it at

A SPIRITED AFTERNOON SESSION, At the afternoon session James R. Keene testified that he-announcement of the beginning of Mr. Dinsmore's etion had a depressing effect on Jersey Central stock. Examined by Mr. Seward, he said that such was the gen eral effect on any company's stock whenever litigation

eral effect on any company's stock whonever litigation was begun over it.

Q.—Are you a "bull "or a "bear" I A.—Sometimes one; sometimes the other. I am a "bull "just now; I do not mean on Reading, as I have no interest in that stock.

Mr. Conkling—O, no one would anspect you of being a "bull" on Reading. (Laughter.)

Treasurer Babcock of the Adams Express Company then explained the circumstances of his loaning 1.500 shares of Mr. Dinsmore's Jersey Central stock after the suit was begun. A sinall, why man, who gave his testimony white evidently laboring under strong excitement, was the next witness. It was W. L. Scott. He testified to forming a pool with C. J. Osborne and A. J. Cassatt to sell 6,000 shares of Jersey Central stock "abort" some time before the Dinsmore suit was begun.

Q.—You joined with Mr. Osborne and Mr. Cassatt, A.—No. I think they joined me; we cash sold 2,000 shares "short."

A.—No. I think they joined me; we call sold 2,000 shares "short."

Mr. Gowen then sought to elicit from the wimess a concession that he received special rates from the Pennsylvania Railroad on coal transported from the Shamokin egions to Eric, Penn., and Buffalo, N. Y. The witness unphatically refused to say what rates he received or now much his business amounted to, "I am not going to inswer your questions," he declared, "when they are utended to pry into my private affairs for the benefit of our road, unless directed to do so by a competent ourt."

ourt."

Mr. Gowen—You were interested in the last contest for the centrol of the Keading road?

Mr. Sestt.—I was, and I did the only thing I was ever sharned of in my life; I gave Mr. Vanderbilt 20,000 charcs of stock to you for you for president!

Q.—Weren'lyou under obligations to do sof A.—No, sir; I lever asked Mr. Vanderbilt to release me from such an obligation; I may sure of it.

biligation; I am sure of it.
"Very well, Mr. Scott" said Mr. Gowen after having a vain tried to obtain from the witness answers to questions relating to his coal rates, "where will you be next horselate".

Thursday!"

"I may be here or in the Kingdom of Heaven," replied the witness brusquely. "I will promise you nothing except to abey the subpomas of the Court."

The witness denied that he ever had any communication directly or indirectly with Mr. Dinsmore regarding the laiter's suit. The rumors of the intended auth had a small influence in inducing him to sell Jersey Central stock "short." At this point the witness rose to his feet and faced Mr. Gowen with eyes moles with emotion. "Every allegation in the answer of the Reading that connects me with this suit," he said, "is a tissue of false-hoods and lies from beginning to end."

"Mr. Scott, what were the reasons for your selling this stock short!" asked Mr. Conkling.

"I was 'long' of other stocks at the time," was Mr. Scott's excited reply, "and fearing a decline I thought that I would make up my possible losses by selling some stock 'short." Knowing that a falsiler, shanderer and railroad wrecker was going to manage the Jersey Central property I thought that stock was as good as any to sell 'short' to even my losses."

Mr. Gowen's face deepened in color as the witness spoke but he made no reply.

Mr. Gowen's face deepened in color as the witness spoke but he made no reply.

Mr. Gowen's face deepened in Scott as likely as any to go down!

Mr. Scott—Under Mr. Gowen's management I knew

Mr. Consider of the go down's management I knew the property was worthless! Further testimony will be taken to-day.

# TENT LIFE AT AN INFANT ASYLUM.

Coroner Tice, of Mt. Vernon, continued yesterday his investigation in regard to the death of Rudolph sigmund at the East Chester branch of the New-York Infant Asylum. Dr. Agrippa M. Bell, sanitarian to the Medical Board of the institution and chairman of the Executive Committee of the and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bo ard of Managers, testified that the tents on the grounds of the Children's Home were erected under his directions, and with the approval of the visiting staff; that the diphtheria and measles patients were placed in the tents by his directions and returned there after they had been removed from there by orders of the East Chester Board of Health as the best place for them.

Drs. William Murphy and L. Jaschinsky, who made the autopsy of the remains of the dead infant, read their report, in which they attributed the cause of death to a complication of diseases—diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and bronchial pneumonia.

Dr. Charles J. Nordquist testified that he had had

considerable experience of tent life during the late war. He had examined the tents and found two of them in good order. He considered that it would be dangerous to the health of a child suffering from bronehial pneumonia and diphtheria and measles, who had always lived in a house, to be placed is such a tent in the fall of the year.

#### FAILURES IN THIS CITY.

S. L. Merchant & Co., importers of foreign

cement, etc., at No. 25 State-st., made an assignment yes-terday to Francis Gordon Brown, whom they prefer for \$20,934 65 for money loaned. The preferences altogether amount to \$35,741. The reports of R. G. Dun & Co. state that the members of the firm are Stephen L. and Anderson Merchant. The senior retired from the office of secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to start in the shipping and commission business in 1863. His first dealings were as a member of the firm of Merchant & Carman, who dissolved business in December, 1869. He continued the business as S. L. Merchaut & Co., and took Anderson Merchant as a partner." This firm had branchas in Philadelphia and Boston. When the Practice Mail Company was sending cargoes of coal in salling-vessels from this port to Yokohama, Shanghai, etc., for the use of its steamers which touched at those places. Merchant & Co. did a lucrative business through acting as the chartering agents, which relations they also sustained to the Swan Island Guano Company and the Suez Canal enterprise. Anderson Merchant reand the Suez Canai chierprise. Anderson Serchant retired in December, 1872, and went into the importing of tiles from Europe as Anderson Merchant & Co., S. L. Merchant also having an interest in that business. Soon afterward the Philadelphia branch was disconlinued and in the fall of 1873S. L. Merchant was appointed the agent in this city of the Egyptian Government. He gradually withdrew from the shipping business and went into the importing of English fire brick, clay, cement, etc. Both S. L. Merchant & Co. and Anderson Merchant & Co. became embarrassed in the spring of 1870, and in June of that year failed. Then the firms were dissolved, and S. L. Merchant did a commission business, to an interest in which he admitted his former partner, Anderson Merchant, in December Last, when the use of the firm name of S. L. Merchant & Co. was resumed. They have had no rating on Dun's books for a long time.

Louis Goodman, manufacturer of skiris, at No. 34 Greene-st, has made an assignment to Leconard A. Pells, without preferences. He began business in this city in May, 1879, coming from Greenville, Mass., where he had failed in the dry goods busness in 1873. He had also been in business in Kochester, N. Y. In July last he stated that he had a capital of \$6,000. Some creditors pressed him for payment; so he made an assignment. He owes about \$10,000, and has sufficient assets to pay in full if he is given time to realize on them. tired in December, 1872, and went into the importing of

The regular annual handicap tournament of

MANHATTAN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

the Manhattan Chess Club was opened yesterday, at 8 p. m., at No. 104 East Fourteenth-st. The games of the evening were as follows: D. G. Baird vs. H. H. Schieffelin, J. W. Baird vs. Charles Spiegle, S. Lipschütz vs. Charles Fisher. There are nineteen entries for this tournament in competition for five prizes, respectively \$50, \$30, \$20, \$15 and \$10. The members of the Stock Exchange have offered a cup valued at \$100 for the winner of two successive annual tournaments. The Manhattan Club has received a challenge from the Philadelphia Chess Club to play for the championship of the two cities. The first series is to be played November 7, when the Philadelphians are to send between ten and eighteen players to New-York, the return series to be played in Philadelphia November 24.

#### THE GRACIE AND FANNY TO RACE TO-DAY.

The race between the sloop-yachts Gracie and Fanny, which failed for lack of wind on October 9, will be sailed to-morrow, wind and weather permitting. As Sunday has intervened between the date fixed for the race and the day on which it will be safled, all original bets are off, but most of them, it is said, have been renewed, the odds being the same as before in favor of the Gracie. The victory of the Gracie last Saturday over the cutters victory of the Gracie hast Saturday over the cutters. Bedouin and Oriva has given confidence to the backers of that yacht, and the fact that in the abortive race on October 9 the Fanny beat the Gracie has made those who put their trust in the Fanny willing to "back their own opinious with a wager." All the arrangements for the race are the same as before. Commodore Smith, of the New-York Yacht Club, will act as referee.

#### JAY-EYE-SEE AT CHICAGO. TROTTING AND PACING ON A POOR TRACE-BILLY

M. AND HIS DRIVER EXPECTED. CHICAGO, Oct. 23 .- This was an extra day at the Chicago Driving Park. The track was in poor condition and fast time was impossible. Monroe Chief won the first race, Wilson winning the first and third heats. Jay-Eye-See was given a warming-up heat, which was done in 2:274, and was then sent simply for a good mile, without any hope of beating the record. The mile was sovered in 9:18 kg

The pacer Johnston was sent to beat Little Brown Jug's time for three consecutive heats, 2:11%, 2:11%, 2:12½, in order to secure his sale to Commodore Kittson for \$25,000. order to secure his sale to Commodore Kittson for \$25,000.
In the first heat the first quarter was made in 334, seconds, the half in 1042s, three-quarters in 1:393s, and the mile in 2:14. In the second heat the first quarter was made in 334s seconds, the half in 1:09, three-quarters in 1:413s, and the mile in 2:154s. In the third heat the first quarter was made in 334s seconds, the half in 1:07, three-quarters in 1:404s, and the mile in 2:152s.

The judges amounted that they had received all the evidence in the erocked 2:30 pacing race on the last day of the regular fall meeting, and declared Billy M. and his driver expelled.

#### his driver expelled. EUNNING RACES AT MEMPHIF.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23 .- This was the second day of the fall meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club. The first race, for two-year olds, three quarters of a nile, was won by Richard Loud, Manitoba coming wo lengths behind. Time, 1:204. French pools paid

87 20. The second race, for three-year-old fillies, one and oneeighth miles, was a walk-over for Olivette, who defeated Mayonnaise by three lengths. Time, 2:0719. French

pools paid \$5 80. The third race, handleap, for all ages, three-quarters of a nile, was won by Fellowplay, Mammonist second, Lizzie S. third. Time, 1:17½. French pools paid \$1.170. The fourth race, nile heats, was won by Meditator in two straight heats. Time, 1:46¾, and 1:48½. French pools paid \$7.90.

# RACES AT PIMLICO POSTPONED.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23 .- In consequence of a heavy rainstorm which has continued since midnight, the beginning of the Pall Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club is postponed until Taursday.

#### TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK. Boston, Oct. 23 .- There was a fair attendance at the opening day's races of the October meeting at

Mystic Park to-day. The track was in fair condition. Emerald won the first race and Pilot Knox the second.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES LONDON, Oct. 23,-This was the second day of the Newmarket-Houghton meeting. The race for the Cambridgeshire stakes was run, and was won by H. T. Barelay's three-year-old brown colt Bendigo. Long's five-year-old chestnut gelding Tonans came in second, and the Duke of Hamilton's four-year-old bay geiding Medleus third. Bendigo won by a length. F. T. Walton's mare Girofie and bay horse Mr. Pickwick and P. Lorillard's filly Pinafore were among the starters. They

# finished far in the rear.

THE COURTS. DAMAGES FOR AN ASSAULT.

A lawyer stood brandishing a worn-out broom in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Beach, yesterday. He was defending Michael Kunzeman in an action growing out of a charge of assault and battery. plaintiff was Georgena Mimne, who said that the defend-ant had on November 29, 1882, come to her house against her will and struck her on the right temple. Kunzeman, an fron-gray man, sixty years old, testified with tears in his eyes that he had called on the plaintiff, who was his tenant, to learn why she was about to move from the house without notice, and she had hit him ruthlessly over the head with the broom. The plaintiff, a demure-looking woman, denied this, and asserted that the derendant had struck her without eause. The jury evidently sympa-thized with Georgena Minne, and brought in a verdict for \$652 50 in her favor. She had sued for \$3,000.

AUGUSTA ROCHE'S CHILD. Augusta Roche appeared in court yesterday

accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Dervald, and her counsel Henry W. Sackett, in the proceeding on her part before Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court, against her husband, Rederick Cherrill, for the custody of her child Rosa. Mr. Cherrill, with his counsel, was also present. After argument, in which the counsel for the defence reiterated the charges that have been made against Miss Roche regarding her relations with a certain Jennings, Justice Donohue ordered that the child should be returned to the custody of its grandmother, Mrs. Dervald, as cus-todian of the court, not to be taken from this city pend-ing the proceedings.

#### CIVIL NOTES. John E. Body, John H. Larkin, assistant

county clerk of Albany County, and Robert W. Galloway, the vice-president of the Manhattan Railway Company, testified before Judge Van Brunt yesterday in the suit of the Metropolitan against the Manhattan and New-York Companies to set aside the agreement of October, 1881. Application was made yesterday to Judge

Cullen, in Brooklyn, to continue the temporary injunction of Judge Denohue to strain the Board of Health of Eastehester, Westchester County, from interfering with, the medical management of Dr. Caroline G. Marr in the